

French Capital Moves to Bordeaux; Airships in Battle Over Paris; Austria's Galician Army Shattered

RUSSIANS CAPTURE LEMBERG DEFENCES IN 7-DAY BATTLE

Austrians Driven Back in Galicia After
Suffering Enormous Losses and
Abandoning 150 Guns.

14,800 DEAD BURIED IN ONE FIELD

Provincial Government Removes State Archives and Pre-
pares to Evacuate the Galician Capital, Officially Ad-
mitting the Victory of the Czar's Army.

Petrograd, Sept. 2.—The following official communi-
cation was issued by the Russian War Office to-night:

"After a battle lasting seven days the Russian army
seized heavily fortified positions around Lemberg (capital
of Galicia, in Austria-Hungary), about ten or twelve miles
from the town. The Russian troops then advanced toward
the principal forts.

"After a battle yesterday, which was fiercely contested,
the Austrians were obliged to retreat in disorder, abandon-
ing heavy and light guns, parks of artillery and field
kitchens.

"Our advance guard and cavalry pursued the enemy,
who suffered enormous losses in killed, wounded and
prisoners.

"The Austrian army operating in the neighborhood of
Lemberg was composed of the 3d, 11th and 12th Corps
and part of the 7th and 14th Corps. This army appears to
have been completely defeated.

AUSTRIANS ABANDON MANY GUNS.

"During the pursuit by the Russian troops, the Aus-
trians, who beat a retreat from Guila Lipa, were forced to
abandon an additional thirty-one guns. Our troops are
moving over roads encumbered with parks of artillery and
convoys loaded with provisions of all kinds.

"The total number of guns captured by the Russians
around Lemberg amounts to one hundred and fifty."

[The above was sent direct from Petrograd by the St. Peters-
burg Telegraph Agency, the semi-official Russian news agency, and
is the first dispatch received in New York direct from the Russian
capital since the declaration of war. The remainder of the dispatch
came via London.]

The following official announcement was made public
this afternoon:

"Our forces invading Galicia have continued their
advance in the direction of Lemberg. The enemy fell back
gradually before our troops. We captured some cannon,
some rapid fire guns and some caissons. The pursuit con-
tinues.

"Near Guila Lipa the enemy occupied a strong
position of such natural strength that it was considered
impregnable. They also desperately attempted to stop our
advance by a flanking attack in the direction of Halurz.

"We repulsed the Austrians, inflicting severe losses.
We buried on the battlefield 14,800 Austrian dead, cap-
tured a flag and thirty-two guns and a quantity of supplies,
and made many prisoners, including a general.

"On the south front, in the Warsaw district, all the
Austrian attacks have been repelled with success. Assum-
ing the offensive on our right wing, we forced the Austrians
to retreat, capturing three cannon, ten rapid fire guns and
over one thousand prisoners. According to statements
made by the latter the Austrian losses were very heavy."

HIGH OFFICERS KILLED.

It is announced that the Austrian 15th Division was com-
pletely routed near Lustchoff on August 28, when 100 officers and
4,000 soldiers were captured.

The official statement adds that the commander of the Aus-
trian division, the commander of a brigade and the chief of staff
of the division were killed. Of the 4,000 men made prisoners
800 had been wounded. The Russians also captured twenty guns
and the flag of the 65th Regiment.

London, Sept. 2.—The Exchange Telegraph Company pub-
lishes a dispatch from its Rome correspondent transmitting the fol-
lowing official statement issued at Vienna:

"Recognizing that the occupation of Lemberg by Russian
troops is inevitable, the provincial government has removed the

ZEPPELIN ATTACKS ANTWERP AGAIN

Driven Off by Fire of Garrison After Dropping
Bombs—Official Report Says They Struck
Near Red Cross Hospitals.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 2.—The correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" sent from
Antwerp to-day the following dispatch:

"The Germans have made no fewer than three surprise attacks in
twenty-four hours. They threatened the line between Termonde and Alost,
with the usual accompaniment of burned villages, and for the fourth time
they bombarded Malines, destroying two additional masterpieces of Rubens
and Jordaens, but they reserved their best blow for Antwerp.

"The cigar shaped dirigible of Count Zeppelin reappeared over the
sleeping city in the early hours of this morning. Exactly at 3:45 a. m. I was
awakened by a terrific noise, a rattling musketry fire, alternating with can-
nonade, and the bursting of shells. It was apparent that we were having
the second threatened visit of Count Zeppelin. The first visit terrified us on
Tuesday morning, August 25, and Zeppelin No. 2 was long overdue.

"The cannonade which I heard was the welcome given by the garrison.
From my recent visit to houses ruined by Zeppelin bombs I had gathered
that the victims generally met their fate through leaving their bed and look-
ing out of their windows, so I wisely did not move, and was content to pile
up my coverlets, retreat beneath the pillows and mattresses and wait for the
cannonade to pass. The ten or twelve minutes I remained thus seemed an
eternity. When I could stand the nerve-racking strain no longer I ventured
out into the corridor and down into the courtyard of the hotel.

SEEKS REFUGE IN CELLAR.

"I recollected some vague arrangements that in the event of a second
visit of a Zeppelin the neighbors should take refuge in the cellars of the St.
Antoine. I therefore went down to the cellars, and, to my amazement,
discovered that half the residents already had taken shelter there. The can-
nonade and fusillade in the mean time had ceased, and I emerged from the
cellar into the street. Most of the people declared they had seen two Zep-
peline, but it turned out that the dirigible had veered round and had ap-
peared in different directions.

"The motor of the Zeppelin had stopped and the balloon was waiting for
a favorable wind, which carried it to one of the suburbs, but its presence by
now had become generally known, and it was subjected to a violent cannon-
ade. The Zeppelin's machine guns made only a feeble response to the field
guns at the forts. By 4 o'clock the position had become too hot for the Ger-
mans, and the monster dropped its ballast of bombs indiscriminately just
outside the fortifications. Five bombs dropped on one group of houses,
destroying only three of them and slightly injuring four inhabitants.

"Compared with the results of the first visit, those of the second are in-
significant. The Belgian artillery was prepared for the attack. It would be
even better prepared on the next occasion. The first time the Zeppelin came,
it was quite unexpected, and had Antwerp at its mercy. On the second oc-
casion, the Zeppelin escaped punishment only by its hurried flight, and on
the third, it will most probably be brought down and its career of vandalism
and barbarity ended."

"I motored as quickly as possible to the place where the bombs had ex-

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MEANS OF "MINING" THE AIR DISCOVERED

Member of United States Army General Staff Tells
How Gas Balloons Filled with Explosives Can
Be Used Against Flying Craft.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 2.—It is entirely feasible to "mine" the air against
dirigibles and aeroplanes which seek to drop bombs in fortifications or
besieged cities, according to assurance given to the Tribune correspondent
by a member of the army General Staff, who has given the subject con-
siderable study. He is an expert on submarine mining, and his views as to
"mining" the air are concurred in by other members of the General Staff.

The defence proposed, which would be analogous to the mining of
marine approaches to important ports, would consist of sending aloft each
evening a large number of small captive gas balloons, each provided with
a sufficient amount of explosive to destroy any aeroplane or dirigible with
which it came in contact, together with a number of box kites, each pro-
vided with a tail of malleable wire or other material nicely designed to
foul the propellers of any type of engine-propelled air craft and inevitably
to bring it to the ground.

Great numbers of the gas balloons, floating at varying altitudes, would
be required, but it is asserted that the cost of these would be com-
paratively trifling; that they would suspend no weight, except a few ounces
of dynamite and the cable—presumably piano wire—by which they are at-
tached to the earth and thus kept in control.

The kites, which would be purely supplemental to the balloons, would
be provided with no explosive and would be harmless if precipitated to the
ground as the result of a dead calm. But their tails would foul the pro-
pellers of any air craft thus far invented, and would result in its prompt
and involuntary descent, probably, in the case of dirigibles, rupturing the
gas bag.

At comparatively small cost, it is asserted by those who have been
studying the subject, Paris, Antwerp and other cities and fortifications
menaced by German air craft could easily protect themselves, insuring
the instantaneous destruction of the attacking craft.

The plan contemplates the floating of balloons and kites at night-
fall, each to be drawn back to earth at daylight by the reeling in of the
wire which holds it captive. In daylight it is comparatively easy for mod-
ern artillery to destroy attacking air craft, but at night there are presented
the same conditions as prevail on the sea coast during a fog. The same
difficulty which confronts the defence in attacking the air craft after dark
would, however, prevent the navigator thereof from seeing—at least, until
too late—the balloons or kites designed for his destruction.

That the design of this method of defence against attacks by air will
be made the subject of experimentation by the American military authori-
ties is assured, and in the meantime it is believed that the suggestion will
prove of the utmost value to those European cities which heretofore have
been terrorized by the bomb dropping proclivities of the enemy.

That Paris can be surrounded each night by a cordon of balloons
carrying explosives, floated at varying altitudes, and by kites provided
with tails nicely designed to foul and bring to earth all propelled air craft
and that the same means of defence may be employed at Antwerp is the
conviction of high army officers who have been giving to the subject the
most careful study.

GOVERNMENT TO QUIT PARIS; BATTLE IN AIR OVER CITY

Proclamation Issued Announcing That Bordeaux Will
Be Temporary Capital of France—Aerial
Fight Between Three German and
Two French Aeroplanes.

Paris, Sept. 3.—A proclamation has just been issued by the government announcing that
the government departments will be transferred temporarily to Bordeaux, 358 miles southwest
of Paris.

The proclamation was issued by the Minister of the Interior, who said the decision had been
taken solely upon the demand of the military authorities because the fortified places of Paris,
while not necessarily likely to be attacked, would become the pivot of the field operations of the
two armies.

A fight in the air over Paris took place last evening. Three German aeroplanes hovered
over the capital, and immediately two French machines were sent up to engage them.

Meanwhile machine guns mounted on public buildings and rifles kept up a constant fire. By
this means one of the German machines became separated from the others, and the French avi-
ators flew swiftly in its direction. The German opened fire, to which the Frenchmen replied vig-
orously.

The engagement seemed to turn to the disadvantage of the German, who mounted speedily
to a higher level, and, holding this position, was saved from further attack. He finally disap-
peared in a northwesterly direction over the fort of Romainville, after a vain pursuit.

One of the German aeroplanes which made flights across Paris yesterday was brought down
by rifle fire and landed in a deserted spot outside the city. The wreck of the machine was found
but the aviator had disappeared.

The building of the supplementary defence works is proceeding vigorously. Several of the
gates of Paris were closed to traffic last night.

"FOR WHAT WE HAVE AND ARE."

The following cable message was received by The Tribune last
evening:

"Bateman's, Burwash, Sussex, England, Sept. 2.—Neither I nor my
agent sold any verses to Hearst, or authorized 'The London Times' to
sell or copyright them.

(Signed) "RUDYARD KIPLING."

Mr. Rudyard Kipling himself copyrighted his verses, entitled "For
What We Have and Are," which were sold to The Tribune, "The World"
and "The Times." The above cable message from Mr. Kipling proves
that the publication of the verses by the Hearst newspapers yesterday
was unauthorized and that those newspapers had no right to make use
of the phrase, "Copyright, 1914, by The New York American."

NEW BOMB ATTACK IS MADE ON PARIS

Thousands in Streets See German Aeroplane from Which
Explosives Are Dropped—Damage Is Slight—Paris-
ians Fire at Aviator—Siege Not Feared.

By C. INMAN BARNARD.

Paris, Sept. 2.—Paris was afflicted with another brutal serenade be-
tween 5 and 6 o'clock this evening when a German aviator, circling over
the city at an altitude of 1,500 metres in a cloudless blue sky, as if
challenging to an aerial duel, dropped several bombs, which made a terrible
noise but did little damage.

Machine guns mounted on public buildings were trained upon the aero-
plane, and there was also a constant rifle fire. It is doubtful if any bullets
reached their mark, however, for the aviator flew in circles for nearly
three-quarters of an hour and then vanished toward the northeast.

Thousands of Parisians, a typical afternoon crowd in which women
and children predominated, watched the exploit, and when it is realized
that the nerves of Paris are on edge the calmness of all seems wonderful.
There was nothing to suggest panic. Indeed, the outward attitude of
Parisians toward these increasing attacks by air is one of bitter contempt.

Quite as much a topic of conversation is the report that there has been
cavalry fighting in the forest of Compiègne, which is less than fifty miles
from Paris. Fighting there seems to mean that the Germans have made
a considerable advance, although a decisive check is believed to be near.
All authorities agree it is impossible for the Germans to penetrate into
Paris by their famous "attaque brusque." They must first undertake long
systematic siege operations and, before doing so, must sweep away all the
armies now in the field outside of Paris.

Besides the outer circle of outlying forts and intrenchments a second
system of forts and intrenchments behind them make impregnable bar-
riers at long distances from the old wall of fortifications. The circumfer-
ence of the line of forts around Paris is 150 kilometres, as they are fifteen
to twenty-five kilometres from the centres. The capital, therefore,
seems to be in no danger of bombardment as in 1870.

"Le Temps" to-day comments on the situation as follows: "It is not
the few troops which the Germans can push ahead that can besiege Paris.
The important point is the centre, where we perceive a hesitation. The
German troops are out of breath, and one of their army corps has been
transferred toward their eastern frontier. It is probable that we have in
front of us on the centre forces diminished by fatigue, by our fire and by
withdrawals to reinforce the East Prussian army."

Here is the French government's proclamation:

"Frenchmen: For several weeks our heroic troops
have been engaged in fierce combats with the enemy.
The courage of our soldiers has won for them sev-
eral marked advantages, but in the north the pressure
of the German forces has constrained us to retire. The
situation forces the President of the Republic and the
government to a painful decision.

"To watch over the national safety the public
authorities are obliged to leave for the moment the city
of Paris. Under the command of its eminent chief,
the French army, full of courage and spirit, will defend
against the invader the capital and its patriotic popula-
tion. But the war must be pursued at the same time on
the rest of French territory.

"The sacred struggle for the honor of the nation
and the reparation of violated rights will continue with-
out peace or truce, without a stop or a failure. None of
our armies has been broken.

"If some of them have suffered only too evident
losses, the gaps in the ranks have been filled up im-
mediately from the waiting forces, while the calling out of
a new class of recruits brings us to-morrow new resources
in men and energy.

"Endure! Fight! Such should be the motto of the
allied armies, English, Belgians, Russians and French.

"Endure! Fight! While on the sea our allies aid
us to cut the enemy's communications with the world.

"Endure! Fight! While the Russians continue to
carry a decisive blow to the heart of the German Empire.

"It is for the Government of this Republic to direct
this resistance to the very end and to give to this formid-
able struggle all its vigor and efficacy.

"It is indispensable that the government retain the
mastery of its own action. On the demand of the mili-
tary authorities the government transfers its seat mo-
mentarily to territory whence it may remain in constant
relations with the rest of the country. It invites the
members of parliament not to remain distant from the
government in order to form, in the face of the enemy,
with the government and their colleagues a group of na-
tional unity.

"The government does not leave Paris without
having assured a defence of the city and its intrenched
camp by all means in its power. It knows it has not the
need to recommend to the admirable Parisian popula-
tion a calm resolution and sangfroid, for it shows every
day it is equal to its greatest duties.

"Frenchmen, let us all be worthy of these tragic
circumstances. We shall gain a final victory and we
shall gain it by untiring will, endurance and tenacity.
A nation that will not perish and which to live retreats
before neither suffering nor sacrifice is sure to vanquish."

Paris, Sept. 2.—The following official statement was made
public late this afternoon:

"In the north there are no signs of hostile troops at Am-
iens."